'7

[illegible] SOV/[illegible]

[illegible] the following: [illegible], design of [illegible] of holes, tools [illegible] alloys and plastics; [illegible] automatic production lines; [illegible] and maintenance of carbide- [illegible] are mentioned. There are 56 [illegible] Soviet. References accompany some of the articles.

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I. NEW [illegible] OF HIGH-SPEED STEELS AND HEAD ALLOYS

Geller, Yu. A. [Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor]. Highly Productive High-Speed Steels 7

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Highly Productive Cutting Tools (Cont.) SOV/[illegible]

[illegible]senko, A. P. [illegible] Features in the Sharpening of Carbide-Tipped Tools

Degtyarenko, N. S., and [illegible] I. Petrosyan [Candidates of Technical Sciences] Sharpening and Finishing of Carbide-Tipped Tools

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 6/6

LARIN, M.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; TSYGANOVA, M.P., inzh.; TAMBOVTSEV, S.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; MITYAKOV, A.V., inzh.; PETROSYAN, L.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERNOUSENKO, A.P., inzh.; BUDNIKOV, N.Ye., inzh.; MARTYNOV, A.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; IVANOVA, N.A., red. izd-va; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[High-production designs of form cutters and their efficient use] Vysokoproizvoditel'nye konstruktsii fasonnykh frez i ikh ratsional'naia ekspluatatsiia. Pod red. M.N.Larina. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 174 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut, Moscow (for all except Ivanova, Gordeyeva)

(Metal-cutting tools)

[illegible]

[illegible], and [illegible]ya, [illegible]

[illegible] prov. [illegible]

[illegible] USSR [illegible] nauchno-[illegible], M[illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] optimum [illegible]

Card 1/1

[illegible]

[illegible] M [illegible] M [illegible] M [illegible] M [illegible] M

[illegible] ГОСТ [illegible] Mn [illegible]

M1 [illegible] finish [illegible] ▽ [illegible] of 10 [illegible] mented in [illegible] mm [illegible] 5 [illegible] mg [illegible]

Sharpening and honing of ...

S/568/61/000/002/004/004
D041/D113

any bond. Therefore, the cross feed and longitudinal feed are chosen within a narrow range of values. NIIalmaz recommends a cross feed of 0.05 to 0.1 mm/double pass and a longitudinal feed of 0.75 m/min. VNII recommends that the diamond wheels be fastened like the abrasive wheels. The following percentage coolant composition is recommended by the NIIalmaz norm: trisodium phosphate - 0.60; vaseline oil - 0.05; borax - 0.30; calcined soda - 0.25; sodium nitrite - 0.10; water - 98.70. It is pointed out that Soviet machine-tools for sharpening and honing tools by means of diamond wheels should be built. For the clock and instrument making industries, the С 194 (S194) machine tool should be used as basic design model, and the 3Р64 (3A64) machine tool for the medium-size machine-building industry. Machine-tools for diamond sharpening and honing should have the following specifications: a cross feed of 0.01 to 0.2 mm/double pass, a shaft wobble of not more than 0.01 mm, a critical speed of 30 to 50 m/sec, and a longitudinal feed of 0.20 to 0.80 m/min. A special installation (Fig. 5) is used for electromechanical sharpening. The latter reduces the diamond wear by 75%. There are 1 table, 5 figures, and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

Card 3/4

S/568/61/000/002/004/004
D041/D113

Sharpening and honing of ...

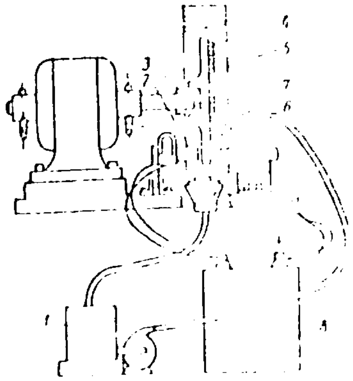

Fig. 5. Device for electro-mechanical sharpening.

Legend:

1 - tank;
2 - brushes;
3 - insulation;
4 - disk;
5 - diamond grain on the disk;
6 - instrument to be sharpened;
7 - nozzle;
8 - rectifier.

Card 4/4

PODGURSKIY, G.V.; PODOSENOVA, N.A.; ROSLAVLEV, V.G.; MIRINA, L.G.; BUDNIKOV, N.Ye.; GARASHCHENKO, A.P.; LUNEVA, Z.S.; PETROSYAN, L.K.; GAMOVA, L.S.; DEGTYARENKO, K.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; LESNICHENKO, I.I., red. izd-va; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Technological processes in manufacturing metal-cutting tools] Tekhnologiia izgotovleniia reztsov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 79 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Metal-cutting tools)

18 5200

S/123/[illegible]/012/[illegible]
A004/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, [illegible], [illegible]
p. 125, # 61337

AUTHOR: Petrosyan, L. K.

TITLE: Methods of Grinding and Lapping of Mineral-Ceramic [illegible]

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Rezaniye mineralokeram[illegible] instrumentami, Moscow, [illegible],
1958, pp. 195-203

TEXT: The author presents results of experiments by which the following factors were to be determined: the surface finish of the ЦМ-332 (TsM-332) mineral-ceramic tool bits after different methods of grinding with rigid clamping; the removal of a layer from the mentioned bits - expressed in g/min - during the grinding process with cooling at various speeds and transverse feeds; the disk wear during the grinding of ЦМ-332 bits with [illegible]. For the grinding of mineral-ceramic tools the author recommends grinding disks of green silicon carbide with bakelite binder, having a granularity of [illegible] and a CM1 - CM2 (SM1 - SM2) hardness. A 2-3% soda solution [illegible]

Card 1/2

[illegible]
S/123/62/[illegible]
A004/A[illegible]

Methods of Grinding and Lapping of Mineral-Ceramic Tools

solution are used as coolants. The liquid [illegible] is supplied [illegible] contact zone of tool and grinding disk. The following grinding [illegible] recommended: disk speed = 1[illegible] m/sec, transverse feed = [illegible] 1 double motion of table, longitudinal feed = [illegible] m/min. [illegible] mineral-ceramic materials have been ground by disks [illegible] with bakelite binder, no further lapping is re[illegible]

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original [illegible] abstract.

Card 2/2

PETROSYAN, L.K.

Innovator S.V. Stankevich's method for grinding cutting tools. Stan.i instr. 30 no.3:32 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Metal-cutting tools) (Grinding and polishing)

LARIN, M.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; **KRASIL'NIKOV, I.M.**; **TSYGANOVA, M.P.**; **AKIMOV, A.V.**, kand.tekhn.nauk; **BUDNIKOV, N.Ye.**, inzh.; **PETROSYAN, L.K.**, kand.tekhn.nauk; **DIBNER, L.G.**, inzh.; **SILAYEVA, I.D.**, inzh.; **MAGAZINER, Z.G.**, kand.tekhn.nauk; **UVAROVA, A.F.**, tekhn.red.

[Cutting tools designed for high production and their efficient operation] Vysokoproizvoditel'nye konstruktsii reztsov i ikh ratsional'naia ekspluatatsiia. Pod red. M.N.Larina. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 239 p. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut. 2. Sotrudniki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instrumental'nogo instituta (for all except Uvarova).

(Metal-cutting tools)

PETROSYAN, L.K.

KORSHUNOV, B.S.; PETROSYAN, L.K.

Grinding hard alloys. Stan. i instr. 25 no.6:23-25 Je '54.
(Grinding and polishing) (MLRA 7:7)

KORSHUNOV, B. S., PETROSYAN, L. K.

Grinding and Polishing

Grinding hard-alloyed instruments with grinding wheels made of black silicon carbide. Stan. i instr., 23, no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November [illegible]

2

KORSHUNOV, B. S.; PETROSYAN, L. V.

Grinding and Polishing

Grinding hard-alloyed instruments with grinding wheels made of black silicon carbide. Stan. i instr., 23, no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952, Uncl.

K[illegible], [illegible]: PETR[illegible]

Grin [illegible] following

Grin in [illegible] Stan. i instr., [illegible] no. [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], List [illegible] Russian [illegible], [illegible]

PETROSYAN, L.K.; TIMOFEYEV, V.G.

Grinding drills following V.I.Zhirov's suggested pattern. Stan. i instr. 26 no.7:18-20 Jl '55. (MIRA 8:9)

(Drilling and boring)

KO[illegible], [illegible]: [illegible].

Grinding and polishing

Grinding hard-alloyed instruments [illegible]
Stan. i instr., [illegible], no. [illegible].

4. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November [illegible].

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5059

Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut

Vysokoproizvoditel'nyye konstruktsii protyazhek i ikh ratsional'naya ekspluatatsiya (Highly Productive Broach Constructions and Their Efficient Operation) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 119 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,800 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): M. N. Larin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Tech. Ed.: G. Ye. Sorokina; Managing Ed. for Literature on Metalworking and Machine-Tool Making: V. I. Mitin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians concerned with the design and use of broaches.

COVERAGE: The book deals with requirements for achieving high labor efficiency through the proper use of broaches. In this connection the following main topics are discussed: 1) modern designs of broaches for efficient methods of broaching; 2) selection of broaching regimes to ensure desired surface finish and accuracy

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Highly Productive Broach Constructions (Cont.) SOV/5059

Candidate of Technical Sciences, and L. G. Dibner, Engineer; and Ch. V, by A. D. Martynov, Candidate of Technical Sciences. There are 36 references, all Soviet.

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2. Requirements for broaching machines 9
3. Basic methods of broaching 11
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   b) Regular method of broaching 12
   c) Generating method of broaching 13
   d) Staggered-tooth (group) method of broaching 14
      Staggered-tooth "chessboard" variation 16
      Engineer P. P. Yunkin's keyway-broaching variation 17

Card 3/8

PODGURSKIY, G.V.; PODOSENOVA, N.A.; ROSLAVLEV, V.G.; MIRINA, L.G.; GARASHCHENKO, A.P.; LUNEVA, Z.S.; PETROSYAN, L.K.; DEGTYARENKO, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; LESNICHENKO, I.I., red. izd-va; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Technological processes for manufacturing taps of high-speed steel] Tekhnologiia izgotovleniia metchikov iz bystrorezhushchei stali. Pod red. N.S.Degtiarenko. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 41 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut.
(Taps and dies) (Metalwork)

PETROSYAN, L.K., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; BALANDIN, A.F., red. izd-va;
DEMKINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Diamond tools]Almaznye instrumenty. Pod red. L.K.Petrosiana.
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 96 p. (MIRA 1[illegible]:12)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
almaznogo instrumenta i protsessov almaznoy obrabotki.
(Diamonds, Industrial)

KAMINSKIY, M.Ye.; KAYFMAN, V.S.; PETROSYAN, L.K.; POPOV, [illegible] A., kand. tekhn. nauk; [illegible], V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent

[Efficient use of diamond tools] Ratsional'naia ekspluatatsiia almaznogo instrumenta. [By] M.E.Kaminskii i dr. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 238 p. (MIRA 18:[illegible])

PETROSYAN, L.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; VVEDENSKAYA, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Grinding and lapping metal-cutting tools equipped with hard-alloy tips by diamond wheels. Nov.tekh.izg.instr. no.[illegible]:13[illegible]-139 '61. MIRA [illegible]

(Grinding and polishing)

[illegible]

AUTHORS: [illegible], I.K., and [illegible], N.I.

TITLE: Sharpening and lapping carbide tools with diamond wheels

PERIODICAL: Stanki i [illegible], [illegible]

TEXT: The article [illegible] the results of experimental investigations made at VNII in order to establish optimum [illegible] conditions for sharpening and lapping carbide tools with diamond wheels. References are made to foreign practice, including that of the Norton Company in the U.S. It is stated that the latest foreign trend is to use porous metal binders and a maximum wheel speed of [illegible] m/sec, and that in the USSR the application of diamond tool grinding in industry will result in high losses in view of the narrow permissible feed limits in diamond grinding and the [illegible]. The available Soviet tool grinders [illegible] wheel wobbling and improper [illegible] of diamond wheels. New grinding machine designs will be developed during 1961, and modernized universal grinders may be used for the purpose meanwhile. The experimental data are given in detail and illustrated by graphs; recommendations for grinding and lapping [illegible]

Card 1/2

Sharpening and lapping carbide tools ...... S[illegible]
D[illegible] D[illegible]

three carbide grades, [illegible] (VK), [illegible]6 (T1 K6) and [illegible]4 (T30K4) are contained in a table. The following recommendations are made: use of the organic (B1) binder; different grain size (according to state standard numbers) for different carbide grades; different diamond concentrations between 25 and 100%; 1-2 liter/min coolant consumption; 0.01 mm cross feed of wheel per double run for all grades, in grinding and lapping; the use of paste consisting of two portions of vaseline to one portion of paraffin as a coolant in grinding VK2 and T15K6 carbide or lapping VK2 with wheels with a 50% diamond concentration. The following problems have yet to be solved before diamond wheels of Soviet make can be used in industry: 1) Pilot units of diamond grinding and lapping machines for carbides have to be produced. 2) The production technology of carbide tools with the use of diamond wheels must be standardized (i.e. surface preparation for diamond grinding, all w- angles, etc.). 3) Production of diamond wheels on metallic binders must be started, for such wheels have a lower diamond consumption and higher productivity than wheels on organic binders. There are 7 figures, 1 table and [illegible] Soviet references.

Card [illegible]

[illegible] YAN

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, [illegible]

PETROSYAN, L. N.

USSR.

202/116(NA) 621.924 :669.14.018.252

Grinding of a Hard Alloy

Stanki i. Instrum.
(6), 23-25
June, 1954
U.S.S.R.

B.S. Korshunov, L.N. Petrosyan

Investigations were conducted to determine methods of grinding and sharpening hard-alloy cutting tools (made of T15K6, T30K4, and T60K6 steel) with composition grinding wheels. Tables and graphs specifying individual grinding operations, and listing different work speeds, types of abrasive grains, and feeds are presented.

PETROSYAN, L. N.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Cutting tools

Card : 1/1

Authors : Korshunov, B. S., and Petrosyan, L. N.

Title : Grinding of a hard-alloy [redacted]

Periodical : Stan. i Instr., Ed. 6, 23 - 25, June 1954

Abstract : Investigations were conducted to determine methods of grinding and sharpening hard-alloy cutting tools (made of T15K6, T30K4, and T60K6 steel) with composition grinding wheels. Tables and graphs specifying individual grinding operations, and listing different work speeds, typed of abrasive grains, and feeds, are presented.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

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9.4160 (and 2804, 1331)

S/110/60/000/007/003/005
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Iosif'yan, A.G., Academician of the AS ArmSSR, Fialkov, A.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Davidovich, Ya.G., Engineer, Kuchinskaya, O.F., Engineer and Petrosyan, L.S., Engineer

TITLE: Field Investigations of Solar Batteries

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1960, No.7, pp.38-43

TEXT: The results are described of field investigations on photoelectric transducers which were carried out between August 21 and September 21, 1959 in the region of Byurakan (Armenia) at an altitude of 1800 m above sea level. The electron-pole transitions in the photo-elements were produced by thermal diffusion, accompanied by the formation of a naturally transparent film on the surface of the photo-elements (S.G. Zaychikov and T.V.Lysenko participated in developing this method). The investigations were carried out on a battery consisting of 28 series-connected sections, each of which contained parallel-connected elements glued onto an insulated base. The sections were on a frame mounted on equipment which was orientated automatically to face the Sun. The working

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Field Investigations of Solar Batteries

surface could be protected by a removeable glass. Soldered leads were available for measuring the characteristics of the individual sections. The electric parameters were measured by class 0.5 instruments; the temperature of the ambient air (in the shade) and of the objects of investigation were recorded by an automatic instrument. To clarify the influence of temperature on the characteristics of the individual photo-elements, a set-up was used for cooling the photo-elements down to +10°C and heating to +160°C, whilst maintaining unchanged the natural illumination of the Sun. The changes in the characteristics of the battery and of its individual sections as a function of the intensity of the incident radiation during the day were recorded continuously, using a thermoelectric actinometer with a galvanometer and an albedometer. Experiments were also made to assess the possibility of concentrating the light flux onto the surface of photoelectric transducers by means of mirrors, using for this purpose a battery on an insulated panel provided with hinged flat mirrors. The influence of meteorological effects over long periods on the operation of photo-elements

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Field Investigations of Solar Batteries

was studied on a separate set of two batteries, whose surfaces remained unprotected for the entire period of the investigations. The electric characteristics of some separate elements and of an hermetically-sealed battery submerged in water were also investigated. For all the investigated batteries and their elements a general technique was applied for determining the basic characteristics which are necessary for evaluating their effectiveness. The graph, Fig.2, shows the operating part of the volt-ampere characteristic of one element under an illumination intensity of 0.0925 W/cm^2. The useful area of the element equalled 3.64 cm^2; the measurements were carried out at 35°C. Under optimum loading the element supplies a maximum power of 316 mW and its efficiency was 9.36%. In almost all elements the optimum load corresponds approximately to two-thirds of the no-load voltage. For determining the effectiveness of the element it is sufficient to find three characteristic points on the load curve, namely, the no-load voltage, U_{xx}, the short-circuit current, I_{K3}, and the current and voltage for the optimum load, I_H and U_H A

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Field Investigations of Solar Batteries

convenient parameter for evaluating the quality of a photoelectric element is the coefficient of filling of the load curve, k_H, representing the ratio of the maximum power in the case of optimal loading to the product of the no-load voltage and the short circuit current:

$$k_H = \frac{U_H \cdot I_H}{U_{x.x} \cdot I_{\text{кз}}}$$

At the optimum voltage, the maximum value of k_H is 0.7. During the experiments the temperature of the ambient air fluctuated between 15 and 45°C; the temperature of the battery was always higher, and fluctuated between 20 and 60°C. In most cases a lower temperature corresponded to a lower intensity of solar radiation. The short-circuit current increased with increasing temperature up to 100°C and then decreased sharply. k_H decreased insignificantly up to 100°C and then decreased sharply; the efficiency at 100°C was about 50% lower than at 30°C and at 160°C it dropped to almost zero. With increasing intensity of the solar radiation k_H decreased

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Field Investigations of Solar Batteries

Differences in values obtained for the same temperature range during certain days are attributed to increasing losses due to resistance in the battery with increasing intensity. Comparison of data obtained in various temperature ranges for an equal zenith distance indicates that k_H decreased sharply. The change in the spectral composition had little effect on k_H, which is attributed solely to an increase in the temperature. The efficiency at an operating temperature of 45 to 50°C is about 8% lower than in the temperature range 35 to 40°C. By using mirrors with an area about 1.5 times larger than that of the solar battery, a twofold increase of the output was achieved. Protective glass reduces the conditions of heat transfer from the surface and raises the operating temperature by 20 to 30°C. Furthermore, the losses due to absorption of the glass are about 10%. A naturally transparent film permits of an efficiency about 25% higher than can be obtained if perspex is used. Submersion in water to a depth of 5 to 40 cm brought about a considerable drop in the short-circuit current, to about one-sixth at a depth of 40 cm. The no-load voltage remained unchanged up to a depth of 40 cm. The characteristics were fully maintained if the
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Field Investigations of Solar Batteries

elements were submerged to a depth not exceeding 0.5 cm. Exposure to weather did not result in any appreciable deterioration during the entire duration of the tests. The obtained temperature-dependence of the e.m.f. confirmed the known dependence according to which the e.m.f. drops with increasing temperature at a rate of 0.00288 V/°C. Cooling is particularly important when there is concentrated illumination over long periods. In the case of low-intensity radiation during the morning (10.0 to 15.0 mW/cm^2), a power can be obtained which is equal to that obtained during higher radiation intensities. The results confirm that photoelectric transducers can operate effectively even on relatively cloudy days, and the use of radiation concentrators during such periods will ensure a power output comparable to that obtained during cloudless days. There are 8 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1960

Card 6/6

[illegible]

PETROSYAN, L.S.; PLIYEVA, Ye.D.

Infection of the central nervous system with mumps virus. Pediatriia no.5:89 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Iz Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany materistva i detstva v Baku (dir. K.Ya.Faradzheva)

(MENINGITIS, bacteriology,
  mumps virus)
(MENINGOENCEPHALITIS, bacteriology
  mumps virus)
(MUMPS, complications,
  meningitis & meningoencephalitis)

PETROSYAN, M.A., red.; KOZIK, E.M.; PSHENICHNYY, A.Ya.; ROMANOV, N.N., red.; BUGAYEV, V.A., red.; DZHORDZHIO, V.A., red.; NAZAROVA, T.L.; CHERNYSHOVA, O.N.; STRAUMAL, O.N., red. izd-va.

[Atlas of typical synoptic processes over Central Asia] Atlas tipichnykh sinopticheskikh protsessov nad Srednei Aziei. Tashkent, 1954. 116 maps (in portfolio). (MIRA 11:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki.
(Soviet Central Asia--Climatology--Charts, diagrams, etc.)

PETROSYAN, M.D.; MANYUKHIN, N.M.

Device for the automatic proportioning of a surfactant solution. (MIRA 17:3)
Neftepron.delo no.11:32-35 '63.

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Leninneft'".

PETROSYAN, M.G.; DUDKINA, A.A.

Myocardial infarct from data of Kolomna City Hospital for the six years, 1953 to 1958. Vop. klin. pat. no.3:34-44 '61. (MIRA [illegible])

1. Iz Kolomenskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach P.M. Grishin, zaveduyushchiy terapevticheskim otdeleniyem M.G.Petrosyan).
(KOLOMNA—HEART—INFARCTION)

GUREVICH, M.A.; PETROSYAN, M.G. (Moskva)

Focal changes in the myocardium after prolonged paroxysmal tachysystole. Klin.med. 38 no.12:122-125 D '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz 1-y terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - doktor med.nauk M.G. Malkina) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo i Kolomenskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach P.M. Grishin).
(ARRHYTHMIA)

PETROSYAN, M.P., inzhener; CHOCHIYA, A.D., inzhener.

Rolling steel bridge spans into position. Gidr.stroi. 22 no.11:18-20 N-D '53.
(MLRA 6:11)
(Bridges--Construction)

GERASIMENKO, N.I.; KUZ'MICHEV, A.P.; PETROSYAN, M.V.

Use of the antibiotic, monomycin, in suppurative pulmonary and pleural diseases. Antibiotiki 7 no.8:757-761 Ag '62. MIRA 15:9.

1. Otdeleniye zabolevaniy legkikh (zav. N.I.Gerasimenko) i biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. Ye.P.Stepanyan) Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS) (LUNG--DISEASES) (PLEURA--DISEASES)

STEPANYAN, Ye. P., prof.; PRIVALENKO, M. N.; PETROSYAN, M. V.

Simultaneous determination of three streptococcal antibodies — antistreptokinase, bacterial antihyaluronidase and antistreptolysin-O — in the blood serum in acquired heart defects. Khirurgiia no.2:13-18 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S. A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akad. A. N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR.

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE) (ANTISTREPTOLYSINS)
(ANTIHYALURONIDASE) (ANTISTREPTOKINASE)

PETROSYAN, N.

Livestock transportation on a ship's deck. Mor. flot 23 no.1: 10-11 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kapitan parokhoda "Il'ya Mechnikov" Chernomorskogo parokhodstva.

(Cattle—Transportation)

PETROSYAN, N., kapitan

Further improvements in the Nautical Astronomical Yearbook.
Mor.flot 19 no.4:43 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Tanker "Kazbek" Chernomorskogo parokhodstva.
(Nautical astronomy--Yearbooks)

L 1736-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5014639 UR/0022/65/018/002/0106/0116
1 502B

AUTHOR: Petrosyan, N. A.
44,55

TITLE: Concerning the transformation of the wind field over a water surface with account of vertical currents

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 18, no. 2, 1965, 106-116

TOPIC TAGS: air turbulence, wind distribution, vertical air current, turbulent exchange 12,44,55

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the author (DAN ArmSSR v. 37, No. 4, 1963), devoted to the motion of air currents from one underlying surface to another, and to the vertical air currents due to the changes in the accompanying horizontal change in the velocity. The article considers within the framework of the stationary plane problem, the influence of vertical velocities on the transformation of the wind field in the presence of vertical turbulent exchange. Detailed results of calculations performed with a BESM-2

Card 1/3

L 1736-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5014639

SUBMITTED:	24Jul64	ENCL:	00	SUB CODE:	ES
NR REF SOV:	009	OTHER:	000		

Card 3/3

PETROSYAN, N.A.

Numerical solution of the nonlinear equation of transformation of the wind field. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 16 no.[illegible] [illegible] (MIRA [illegible]:8)

1. Institut vodnykh problem AN Armyanskoy SSR.

PETROSYAN, N.A.

Effect of an underlying surface on the transformation of the
wind profile. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 16
no.3:107-113 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut vodnykh problem AN ArmSSR.
(Winds)

PETROSYAN, N. G.

PETROSYAN, N. G. -- "Characteristics of Head Injuries from Hard Blunt Weapons and the Determination of the Weapons in Terms of the Injuries." Khar'kov State Medical Inst. Khar'kov, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis ', No 9, 1956.

PETROSYAN, N.M.

New data on paleobotanic characteristics of the Tuba series in the Minusinsk Basin. Inform. sbor. VSEGEI no.10:93-102 '59.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Minusinsk Basin—Paleobotany)

PETROSYAN, N.M.; RADCHENKO, G.P.

Stratigraphy of Devonian sediments of the Altai-Sayan Mountain region. Trudy VSEGEI 70:9-22 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Altai Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Sayan Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ANDREYEVA, Ye.M.; PETROSYAN, N.M.; RADCHENKO, [illegible].

New data on the phytostratigraphy of Devonian sediments in the Altai-Sayan Mountain region. Trudy VSEGEI 7[illegible]:23-5[illegible] '62.
(MIRA 15:[illegible])

(Altai Mountains--Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)
(Sayan Mountains--Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

LEPEKHINA, V.G.; PETROSYAN, M.[illegible]; RADCHENKO, G.P.

Most important Devonian plants in the Altai-Sayan Mountain region. Trudy VSEGEI 70:61-189 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Altai Mountains--Paleobotany)
(Sayan Mountains--Paleobotany)

[illegible]

Determination of [illegible] before
the operation and at different times after it. [illegible] no.6:
111-113 Je '64. (MIRA 18:4)

[illegible]

MKHITARYAN, A.M., DAGESTANYAN, M.G., [illegible]OFYAN, Z.A., PETROSYAN, N.r.

Experimental study of the transformation of all [illegible] lake. Izv. AN Arm. [illegible] Ser.tekh.-[illegible] [illegible]

(MIRA [illegible])

1. Institut vodnykh problem [illegible] Ministerstva vodnogo khozyaystva [illegible].

SHERSTNEV, N.M., inzh.; PETROSYAN, N.M.

Selecting drilling bits and determining their wear. Neftianik 3 no.11:8-10 N '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Otdel bureniya Azerbaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo neftyanogo instituta (for Sherstnev). 2. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela kontory bureniya AzMNR (for Petrosyan).

(Boring machinery)

14(5)

SOV/92-58-11-7/36

AUTHORS: Sherstnev, N.M., Engineer and Petrosyan N.M., Chief of the Production and Technical Section of a Drilling Office

TITLE: Selection and Consumption of Drill Bits (O podbore i raskhode burovykh dolot)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 11, pp 8-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to this article the drilling speed depends on the proper selection of the bit which is to be used for perforating a particular formation. V.I. Tarasevich and N.N. Yadulayev devoted their study to the question of how much the depth at which wells are drilled at the Apsheron peninsula affected the per bit footage. Tarasevich came to the conclusion that the per bit footage changes with the drilling depth and that this change has either a linear or a hyperbolic character. On the other hand the analysis of Yadulayev led to the conclusion that this change has a parabolic character, and that the following equation can be used to determine how much the depth affects the per bit footage:

$$L = An^k \quad (1)$$

Card 1/3

14(5)

SOV 92-[illegible]8-11-[illegible]

Selection and Consumption of Drill Bits

Where L is the depth, n the number of bits, A - the coefficient and k the exponent. The analysis of the used bits has confirmed the above-mentioned dependence and is shown by graphs in Fig. [illegible]. It is based on the experience of using different bits in drilling the formations at the Prikurinsk depression. This dependence can be characterized as follows

for bit No [illegible] L = 4[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] L = 29[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] L = [illegible] [illegible]

Therefore in order to determine how much the drilling depth affects the per bit footage it is necessary to take into account among other factors, the size of the bit. As a rule, the hardness of the rock increases with depth, but other factors also affect tectonics of formation as well. The authors analyzed the material relating to bits after they had been used for drilling wells at the Kyurovdag platform. The result of this analysis is shown in Table [illegible].

Card 2/3

14(5)

SOV/92-58-11-7/36

Selection and Consumption of Drill Bits

The parabolic dependence of curves in Fig. 2 and 3 is confirmed and can be indicated by the following equation:

$$n = 1.8 \cdot 10^{-6} \; L^{2.14} \quad (5)$$
$$n = 7.5 \cdot 10^{-6} \; L^{1.897} \quad (6)$$

In view of the varying hardness of rocks it is advisable to apply equations (5) and (6) for determining the number of bits needed to drill wells at the Kyurovdag platform. Moreover, the selection of bit cutters is also a factor of importance. In Table 2 the authors show the number of bits needed to drill a well as determined by the equation (6). In Table 3 the authors specify the percentage of sand and clay in formations of various horizons of the above-mentioned platform. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Otdel bureniya AzNII i kontora bureniya tresta AzMNP (The AzNII Drilling Section, and the Production and Technical Section of the AzMNR Trust)

Card 3/3

PETROSYA[illegible] [illegible] P.

Mche [illegible]-Petrosya[illegible] [illegible] P. [illegible] "[illegible] results [illegible] years from [illegible] Ab[illegible]," S[illegible] SSR, [illegible]

S: [illegible] Letopis [illegible]

PETROSYAN, O.P.

Connection between the optimum time of applying pressure to cement mixes and their setting time. A. G. Bunakov, B. B. Vorontsov, and O. P. Mchedlov-Petrosyan. *Stroitel. Prom.* 34, No. 2, 43(1958).—For 1:2 to 1:6 mixes under pressures of 2 to 60 kg./sq. cm., a max. increase in the cement strength is produced when the pressure is applied at a time approx. half way between the beginning and the end of setting.
I. D. Gat

③

MAMEDALIYEV, Yu.G. [deceased]; GUSEYNOV, M.M., MISHIYEV, I.Ye.; PETROSYAN, P.A.; MEKHRALIYEV, A.A.

Condensation of hexachlorocyclopentadiene with alkenyl aromatic hydrocarbons. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 18 no.9:15-17 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzSSR.

MAMEDALIYEV, Yu.G. [deceased], GUSEYNOV, M.M.; MISHIYEV, D.Ye.; PETROSYAN, P.A.;
SALIMOV, M.A.

Synthesis of alkenylbenzenes and alkenyltoluenes. Azerb.khim.zhur.
no.5 1[illegible]-28 [illegible]. (MIRA 16:[illegible])
(Benzene) (Toluene) (Butadiene)

PETROSYAN, P.A., uchitel'

Apparatus for demonstrating petroleum cracking. Khim. v shkole 16 no. 3:86 My-Je '61. MIRA 14:5

1. Srednyaya shkola No.59, Baku.
(Cracking process)

MAMEDALIYEV, Yu.G. [deceased]; GUSEYNOV, M.M., MISHIYEV, D.Ye.; PETROSYAN, [illegible]A

Alkenylation of cumene and ethylbenzene with bivinyl in the presence of sulfuric acid. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.4:73-76 '63. (MIRA 17:[illegible])

MAMEDALIYEV, Yu.G. [deceased]; GUSEYNOV, M.M.; MISHIYEV, D.Ye.; MEKHRALIYEV, A.A.; PETROSYAN, F.A.

Synthesis of alkenyl-substituted oxy-alkoxy derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 19 no.8:27-30 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzSSR M.A. Dalinym.

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. Institut [illegible]

PETROSYAN, P.A., uchitel'

Apparatus for the synthesis of hexachloran. Khim. v shkole 15
no.6:71-72 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.59, Baku.
(Cyclohexane) (Chemical apparatus)

Apparatus for the determination of the isothermal transition of austenite in the martensitic range P P Petrosyan and S E Shou Shakhbudagyan *Zavodskaya Lab* 14, 239-42 (1948) The kinetics of the conversion of austenite to martensite after quenching, both on continuous cooling and at const temp, are investigated by magnetic induction The rate of formation of martensite (amt of magnetic phase) decreases with decreasing rate of cooling In equal time intervals, the hysteresis of the transition is the greater, the higher the temp of quenching Below the martensitic point, the hysteresis first increases with falling temp, then decreases N Thon

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

8

17

STABILIZATION OF UNDERCOOLED AUSTENITE. P.P. Petrosyan. (Comptes Rendus (Doklady) de l'Academie des Sciences, U.R.S.S., 1948, vol 59, pp 1109-1111: Chemical Abstracts, 1948, vol 42, Oct. 10, col 7217). If the cooling of steel in the martensite range is interrupted, further conversion of austenite into martensite on resumption of the cooling suffers a delay, i.e., it begins only after a definite temperature lag of θ°. Magnetometric recordings showed the magnitude of θ to increase with decreasing temperature t of the isothermal arrest, to pass through a maximum, then to decrease somewhat, and finally to rise sharply with further decreasing t. Furthermore, martensite is formed in the process of isothermal arrest in a certain temperature range below the martensite point; its amount increases with decreasing temperature, passes through a maximum, and then falls to nearby zero at a certain critical temperature t_0 at which no more martensite is formed in an arrest of the same direction. On eight different steel sorts, the maximum of θ and the maximum of the

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

M

•**Apparatus for the Study of Columnar Crystallization in Metals and Alloys.** P. P. Petrosyan and S. E. Shou-Shakhbudagyan (*Zavod. Lab.*, 1949, **15**, (2), 248–249). [In Russian]. The size and shape of columnar crystals in ingots influence very considerably the properties of metals and alloys. Columnar crystal formation depends mainly on the temp. of the molten mass and on the temp. gradient in the mould. The proposed apparatus takes the form of a steel cylinder with a closed bottom. The temp. gradient towards the bottom of the cylinder can be varied by placing at the bottom a 15 mm. layer of moulding sand or by leaving the bottom bare without artificial cooling, or by cooling it with a jet of water. Photographs are given of sections through ingots of aluminium cast in each of these ways from temp. of 720°, 820° and 920° C. T. O. L.

PETROSYAN, Petr Pavlovich, PERMYAKOV, V.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SERDYUK, V.K., inzhener, redaktor;

[Heat treatment of steel by chilling] Termicheskaia obrabotka stali kholodom; teoriia i praktika. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 121 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Steel--Heat treatment) (Metals at low temperature)

USSR/Engineering - Chemical Engineering 1 Mar 50
Metallurgy

"Effect of Some Elements on the Formation of Globular Graphite in Gray Iron," P. P. Petrosyan, S. E. Shou-Shakhbydagyan, Tbilisi Locomotive and RR Car Repair Plant imeni I. V. Stalin

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXI, No 1, pp 123-125

PA 165T17

Studied effect of accompanying elements and also rate of cooling on character and form of graphite extractions when adding metallic Mg and Mg alloys to liquid gray iron. Variation of Si content brought about no significant changes in form of graphite; variation of Mn showed no changes; variation of P showed no

165T17

USSR/Engineering - Chemical Engineering 1 Mar 50
(Contd)

changes. Study of cooling rate effect showed graphite, remaining globular at all rates, changes somewhat from structure of white iron toward the pearlite. Centrifugal test casting of locomotive part treated with Mg alloy in amount of 1.3%, and containing spheroidal graphite showed better physical properties than test casting without Mg, even after heat treatment. Submitted by Acad I. P. Bardin.

165T17

PETROSYAN, P. P.

PETROSYAN, P.D

Desulphurising Cupola Cast Iron with Serpentine. O. P. [illegible]-Petrosyan and P. P. Petrosyan. (*Liteinoe Proizvodstvo*, 1954, (3), 10). [In Russian]. Results of tests lasting 2 min. using raw or calcined serpentine for desulphurising cast iron are presented. For some tests the finely powdered mineral was added directly to the metal in the ladle. With raw serpentine and an iron containing 0·142% S a maximum desulphurization of 15·5% was obtained, the corresponding figures for calcined serpentine being 0·104 and 61·1%. In another test the mineral was used to coat the ladle-lining and here an iron with 0·117% S was desulphurised by 47·0%. The advantages of the serpentine over the soda-ash process are briefly mentioned.—E. S.

[illegible]

Effect [illegible] plastic deformation [illegible]

PETROSYAN, P.

Improve the technical and economic analysis in the electric industries of Armenia. Prom.Arm. 5 no.3:29-31 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Armyanskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektromekhaniki.

(Armenia--Electric industries)

PETROSYAN, P.P., doktor tekhn.nauk; OVCHAROV, V.P., inzh.; CHUPRYNIN, F.I., inzh.

Treatment of cast iron in an atmosphere of steam. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no. 5:40-41 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Cast iron--Metallography) (Metallic films)

OVCHAROV, V.P.; CHURPININ, F.I.; PETROSYAN, P.P.

X-ray equipment for high temperature X-ray photography.
Zav.lab. no.4:495-496 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.

(Radiography)

BOBROVNIKOV, Georgiy Andreyevich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; PETROSYAN, P.P., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; BORTNOVSKIY, K.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SOROKA, M.S., red.

[Using deep freezing techniques in assembly operations in the manufacture of machinery] Sborka v mashinostroenii s primeneniem glubokogo kholoda. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 113 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Metals at low temperatures)
(Machine-shop practice)

S[illegible]V/1[illegible]-58-[illegible]-[illegible]3/3[illegible]

AUTHORS: Petr[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
~~and Ovcharov~~, V.P., E[illegible]ineer

TITLE: The Machinin[illegible] [illegible] C[illegible] Iro[illegible] [illegible] Ste[illegible] At [illegible] [illegible] ([illegible]
chugura v [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]a)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], Nr [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Tests are [illegible] co[illegible] [illegible]
iron [illegible] ste[illegible] [illegible] facilitate[illegible] [illegible]
in by improvin[illegible] [illegible] anti-[illegible] [illegible]
in the [illegible] [illegible]
of 1[illegible] Bri[illegible]ll [illegible] [illegible]C
diameter [illegible] 10 [illegible] [illegible]
2 cm^2 [illegible]kin[illegible] [illegible] -
phere [illegible] [illegible]
400/[illegible]00 °C. S[illegible] [illegible] fricti[illegible] [illegible]
lubricant [illegible] the ste[illegible] [illegible]
machinin[illegible] [illegible] fr[illegible] 400 °C [illegible] 550 °C, [illegible]
support[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]z [illegible] [illegible]es [illegible] [illegible]/[illegible]
100 kg/cm^2. A [illegible] [illegible]

Card 1/2

The Machining of Cast Iron [illegible] S[illegible] A[illegible] SOV/122-58-[illegible]-23/3[illegible]

specimens has [illegible]
specimens [illegible]ed [illegible]
sulphiding treatment has been applied. This is more
expensive and yields [illegible] finish.
There are 1 figure and 1 table.

1. Cast iron--Machining 2. Steam--Applications

Card 2/2

PETROSYAN, P.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; OVCHAROV, V.P., inzh.

Machining cast iron in a steam atmosphere. Vest. mash. 38 no. 6:60-61 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Cast iron)
(Machine-shop practice)

AUTHOR: Ginzb[illegible], [illegible] L. [illegible]

TITLE: Scientific-T[illegible] Conference [illegible] Metallography and Heat Treatment, Khar'kov [illegible] Konferentsiya [illegible] Khar'kov)

PERIODICAL: Metall[illegible] [illegible] pp 55-57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference [illegible] Directorate [illegible] the [illegible] celebration [illegible] October Revolution [illegible] 20 [illegible] participants [illegible]

Card 1/2

[illegible] Metallography and Heat [illegible]

A_1- [illegible]

[illegible] $\gamma \rightarrow$ [illegible]

[illegible] A_1- [illegible]

[illegible]

first exper[illegible]

met[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible]

of the "[illegible]" [illegible]. In [illegible]

Card 2/20 paper the [illegible]

PETROSYAN, [illegible], inzh.

Mechanized line for conveying and loading of finished production. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 18 no.7 [illegible]

(MIRA

PETR[illegible]YAN, P[illegible]

Call Nr: TN 731.P4

AUTHOR	Petrosyan, Pyotr P.
TITLE	Thermal Treatment of Steel by the Sub-cooling Process; Theory and Practice (Termicheskaya obrabotka stali kholodom; teoriya i praktika)
PUB. DATA	Gosudarstvennoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo mashinostroitel'noy literatury, Kiyev-Moscow, 1957, 123 pp. 6500 copies
ORIG. AGENCY	None given
EDITORS:	Editor-in-Chief Zalogin, N.S.; Editor Serdyuk V.K., Eng. Reviewer Parmyakov, V.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences Corrector: Karpinskaya, V.I.

Card 1/5

Call Nr: TN 731.P4

Thermal Treatment of Steel by the Sub-cooling Process, Theory and Practice (Cont.)

PURPOSE This book is designed for engineers and technologists in plants and scientific research institutes connected with theoretical and practical problems of sub-zero treatment of steel.

COVERAGE The sub-zero treatment of steel is thoroughly covered with respect to both the theoretical and practical aspects. The author discusses modern views and ideas on kinetics of the martensite transformation and stabilization of the retained austenite on the basis of foreign and domestic experimental data. Methods for utilization of the sub-cooling treatment in the manufacture of various grades of steel and steel products are fully discussed.
Personalities mentioned include: Gulyayev, A.P., Shteynberg, S.S., Kurdyumov, V.G., Minkevich, N.A., Sadovskiy, V.D., Bigeyev, M.M., Vorob'yev, V.G., Kuruklis, G.L., Assonov, A.D., and Shakhbudagyan-Shou, S.E. There are 206 bibliographic references, 115 of which are USSR, 91 English.

Card 2/5

Call Nr: TN 731.F4

Thermal Treatment of Steel by the Sub-cooling Process; Theory and Practice (Cont.)

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Call Nr: TN 731.P4

Thermal Treatment of Steel by the Sub-cooling Process; Theory and Practice (Cont.)

7. Selecting methods for sub-zero treatment of tempered steels 93

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AVAILABLE Library of Congress

Card 5/5

PETROSYAN, R.

New technology in a metal work plant. Prom.Arm. 4 no.4:17-18 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Erivan--Metal work)

[illegible]

[illegible] 96-58

[illegible] for [illegible]

PERIODICAL: [illegible]

ABSTRACT: [illegible]

[illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible] D[illegible] P[illegible] for [illegible] 90-58 [illegible]

[illegible] of current.

The [illegible] electrodes [illegible] The [illegible] w[illegible] illustrated in Fig. [illegible].

Dew formation may be revealed either by an [illegible] relay or by a microammeter, but as these have various disadvantages, the resistance between the electrodes was measured [illegible] with a scale of 0 - 10 megohms. An example of a curve obtained when burning fuel oil is given in Fig.4. All the curves are of the same shape and change [illegible] sharply from an almost vertical to a slightly sloping direction. The [illegible] of the curve corresponds to the temperature below [illegible] increases rapidly [illegible] It is, therefore, [illegible] temperatures at [illegible] the curves begin to depart from the [illegible] vertical. For example, [illegible] F[illegible] C and 125 [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible] 96-58 [illegible]

[illegible]